## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway and Thirteenth street.—HETR-AT-LAW, at S.P. M. closes at 11 P. M. Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Jeffreys
Tewis, MONEY matines at 1:30 P. M.; closes at 4:30

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bieceker streets.—
VAUDEVILLE and NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT, at
7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.-EVEN UNTO DEATH, at S.P. M.; closes at H.P. M. Shell Barry. Matince at 2 P. BOWERY THEATRE,
BOWERY, WHITE HAIR, and SWISS SWAINS, Begins at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
No. 585 Broadway. -VARIETY ENTERFAINMENT, at
7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matines at 2 P. M.

Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.— LEATHERSTOCKING, at S P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M. STADT THEATRE,

Bowery.—German Opera—DON JUAN, at 8 P.M.; closes
at 11 P. M. Mme. Lucca.

GERMANIA THEATRE,
Fourteenth street.—INSPECTOR BRAESIG, at 8P. M.;
closes at 45 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE,
Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—MARTHA, and
DINORAH. Matinee at 120 P. M.; closes at 4 30 P. M.
Jima di Murska, Mine. Testa, and Verati.

LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Fifty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue.—Charity Performance—A MORNING CALL, and EVERYBODY'S FRIEND. Begins at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner Thritish street—THE BOY DETECTIVE, at 2 P. M.; closes at 4:30 P. M. The same at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—CHARITY, at 8 P. M., closes at 10:50 P. M. Mr. Clark, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinee at 1:50 P. M.

Fourteenth street.—Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe— MiGNON mattnee at 1:30 P. M.; closes at 4:30 P. M. Mme. Nisson, Mie. Torriani and Miss Cary; Capoul and Namerii. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street.—HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS, and VABIETY ENTERTAINMENT, Begins at 7-48 P. M.; closes at 10:15 P. M. Mr. G. L. Fox. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Breadway. -- VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8
P. M.; closes at 10 30 P. M. Marinee at 2 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRS,
Eixth avenue and Twenty-third street.—MACBETH, at 7:45 P. M. : closes at 10:45 P. M. Mme. Fanny Janauschek.
Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE,
Washington street, Brooklyn,—ANNE BLAKE, and
SERIOUS FAMILY. Begins at 8 F. M.; closes at 11 P. M.
Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. -VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at II P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,

Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—THE BRI-GANDs; NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—Mathies Concert of Theo. Thomas' Orchestra, at 2 P. M.; closes at 4:30 P. M. German Liederkranz Concert, at 5 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

COLOSSEUM.

Broadway, corner of Thirty-fifth street.—PARIS BY MOONLIGHT, atl P. M.; closes at 5 P. M.; same at 7 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

# TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, March 7, 1874.

are that the weather will be cloudy, with rain and | idly growing people; that we cannot bind oursnow, followed by clearing weather in the evening.

THE PRESIDENT SPURRING CONGRESS AND SEEKING INFORMATION. - We learn from Washington that the President was in his room at the Capitol yesterday, making inquiries as to the views of Senators on the Louisiana question. This is a subject in which General Grant seems to take great interest, because his administration and the republican party are seriously involved in that "monstrosity."

SURRENDER OF CUBAN FUGITIVES TO THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES. - Whatever little respect for the American flag may have survived the Virginius affair has been destroyed by a disgraceful act of selfish cowardice on the part of the Captain of one of the regular steamers plying between this city and Havana. Three Cubans, foolishly trusting to the hospitality and honor of Americans, stowed themselves away on the City of New York steamship, and, having been discovered at sea, the Captain put back and delivered the men over to the Spanish authorities, well knowing that their doom was sealed. The passengers were naturally indignant, but the Captain had more dread of offending the Spanish authorities than of committing a flagrant breach of hospitality. Cubans ought to learn that they can only trust themselves, and that no faith whatever is to be placed in the protection of a nation whose flag is little better than a national trademark.

BRAZIL AND BUENOS AYRES .- The late allies in the war against Paraguay seem likely to quarrel over the division of the spoils. By the latest accounts both governments were busy preparing for war. The flame is being fanned by unquiet spirits in Paraguay, who hope to profit by the conflagration. Should the war break out the son of Lopez, the late President of Paraguay, will, probably, be used with effect by either of the contending parties. The rumored troubles at Villa del Pilar would indicate that the insurgents count on using the popularity of the Lopez family against Brazil.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND THE GRAND Duchess Marke are expected to arrive in England to-day. Preparations on a large scale are being made for their reception, and the day is more or less generally to be observed as a holiday. Why should not the young people be made happy? Why should not England rejoice? As alliances go it is a good enough thing of the kind. It will not be amiss for England to-day to remember the Crimean war. The marriage alliance of Great Britain and Russia seems a grim satire on international war generally and on the Crimean war in particular.

The Policy of Inflation.

The Senate yesterday, before its adjournment, resolved to resume the consideration of the question of inflation on its reassembling on Monday. We take it the honest purpose of Congress is to lead the country out of the miseries of war legislation. We have never really recovered from the troubles of the war time. Our expedients for raising large sums of money suddenly, our plans for currency, our legal tender laws, our intricate bonds and ecurities, our attempts to advance or decrease the price of gold by legislation-above all, our extraordinary and shifting tariff laws, our whiskey taxes and taxes on tobacco, and the appalling scandals attending their collection. all combined to degrade the country and enervate her financial strength. All the evils of the war time were summed up in the policy of inflation. We had only a certain sum of money, and, in order to make a show in the world, it became necessary for us to make it pass for double the amount. In private life we know the effect of such expedients. We inspire a false confidence, which is sure to fall sooner or later and make genuine confidence impossible. Consequently we began to distrust our own government, and this distrust was speedily shared by other nations. They felt that there was no absolute confidence to be placed in the United States; that in financial affairs especially we were a tricky, shifty, evasive people. To emphasize this feeling we had premature and unnecessary discussions on repudiation, on the real meaning of our national bonds, and whether we meant to pay the principal in coin or paper. We had financial experiments like the Erie Railway, and State money scandals like in Alabama and Minnesota, Although we made unusual efforts at Washington to redeem confidence, although we paid our interest promptly and imposed burdensome taxes to reduce the debt, although we made sacrifices to protect our credit quite unprecedented in history, it was all in vain. The great American Republic, whose prodigious wealth was the envy and the astonishment of the world, whose achievements in peace were only surpassed by her successes in war, the nation capable of fighting five years for a principle, found her credit shivering and creeping in foreign money markets, among the securities of nations like Spain and Brazil and Turkey. We were compelled to pay exorbitant interest for our money, and when we offered the rate paid by Russia and France the loan was refused. Confidence is slowly won and soon lost. It

comes as coyly as a virgin and flies away in a dream. This we see every day in our social affairs, and if we were wise we would see it in our national affairs. We are to-day virtually a dishonored nation in the money markets of the world because of the policy advocated by Mr. Morton and his friends. For this is the very policy which began with the amazing lie that silk paper printed in green should be legal tender; which proposed, with Thaddeus Stevens, to regulate the rates in Wall street by a resolution in Congress to pay our bonds in paper money, after promising to pay them in gold. The natural progress of a policy of this kind may be found in the proposition now advanced by Mr. Morton, that because the West and the South are poor, therefore we should have a new issue of paper money. Why, we suffer already from the effects of paper money. We have been living a life of national dissipation, and the only way to escape from its effects is to change our life, to reduce our volume of currency, to increase values and to inspire confidence in our financial purposes. Let us have a policy, not a series of makeshift schemes. Instead of turning back to the desperate measures of the war, let us go ahead in the old paths. Mr. Morton may tell us in his breezy, Rocky Mountain fashion that there are no old paths in America; that From our reports this morning the probabilities we are a new, original, developing and rapselves down to "the old, effete systems" of Europe. But Mr. Morton should remember that these "old, effete systems" go back to Mount Sinai and that it was there written as an underlying principle of financial policy that we should not give what we do not have to give-that we should not, among other things, call printed paper money. Mount Sinai, we admit, is a long way back,

and it is hard to impose a record of such antiquity upon these young financial giants of the West. If modern precedents will be more ant then let our Rocky Mountaineers study France. We know well enough that, especially since the German vote has arisen in the West, France is not in favor with the Rocky Mountain statesmen. We admit in advance all of these fine prairie arguments, and their unmistakable importance as affecting the German vote. Somehow France is an argument, whether we regard her wisdom or her folly. We see what men like Mr. Morton did in France when they began to "relieve the country" by inflation of currency. They found France in a sad way, surely enough. There was no money, no credit, no bread for the laborer, no shoes for the feet of marching soldiers; and as for French credit, it had been sacrificed to the exigencies of the Regency and Madame Pompadour. France was as uneasy as Illinois or South Carolina. Instead of seeking comfort in reformation she began printing new reams of currency; and "relief" came so rapidly that a loaf of bread cost a hundred francs, and a hundred francs were not in value more than one per cent of the nominal sum. Mr. Morton has only to go into the National Library to be abundantly instructed on the subject. He will learn, also, that France only became strong when she saw the madness of this course, when she began to learn that there was some value in Sinai precedents after all, that money was money, and not paper. Napoleon the First taught this lesson, and no circumstance in his wonderful career is more worthy of remembrance than the financial policy of the Empire. From that time to this time France has trodden in the path marked out by the Great Emperor. And when she came to her great sorrow in the recent days; when she was overwhelmed by Germany and seemed about to be crushed; when the minds of observers like our new and burning giants of the West, saw nothing but ruin as her portion : the wisdom of the Napoleonic policy became manifest. In one day she raised fourteen times more money than was necessary to pay the fearful indemnity imposed by the conqueror. Mr. Morton may

even be able to understand the value of that

Governor of Indiana to raise men and money during our own war; the extraordinary legislation of Congress to provide means for sus-taining the armies of the Union and the reluctance of our noisy patriots to subscribe a dollar to the government loans.

The Naval Drill.

We publish this morning full and interesting correspondence from the Florida channel. giving details of the closing days of the naval drill. In the experiments with the torpedo the country has never been furnished with a more complete exhibition of the destructive capacities of this submarine projectile, as it is now known to military and naval science. Admiral Porter in his recent report called particular attention to the torpedo as a defensive and offensive weapon, and urged upon the navy a thorough study of its powers as a destructive agent in warfare. We therefore congratulate the service upon the success of the torpedo exercises in the Florida channel, believing that they will command the attention of all the navies of the world. The study of the torpedo has not yet definitely confirmed the conclusion so often claimed by enthusiasts, that naval warfare has been substantially revolutionized by its invention and subsequent improvements. Yet the exercises of the squadron during the closing days of February prove that "this new-fangled concern" is not to be despised, as the navy often learned to its sorrow during the protracted blockade of the Southern coast at the time of the recent war. The Wabash, Congress, Ticonderoga, Canandaigua, Ossipee, Colorado, Brooklyn, Wachusett, Kansas, Lancaster, Alaska, Franklin, Fortune and Shenandoah participated in the practice with varied success and failure. though we must own that failure was entirely too frequent to justify the belief that the torpedo is a safe, a certain weapon, one that can always be exploded at the proper time, if exploded at all. The other exercises were entirely satisfactory, and if we were to summarize our correspondence we would say that a naval drill should not be a thing of rare occurrence, but an exercise carried on at all seasons of the year where the climate might

The Streets and the Contract System

The condition of our streets is a reflection upon our whole system of managing affairs in New York. And yet it would seem, if there was any honest intention of keeping the streets clean and the city in health, that there would be no trouble whatever. Our system is bad. We turn over the whole management of the streets to contractors. These contractors owe their business to politicians and are under the necessity of paying money to political parties, even if they do not pay for worse purposes. They have their assessments to one hall or another; their fees for counsel and other service, their own profits and the profits of sub-contractors. And, as everything is uncertain in this world of New York politics, and the contractors do not know how long their work will last, or what temper Mr. Green may be in about paying for it when done, they are in a hurry to make it as remunerative as possible. So the streets are not cleaned, and there is no prospect of their

And yet for health, for the beauty and attractiveness of the city, nothing is more important than the thorough cleaning of the streets. Why should New York be the sloven and slattern among cities? This she is to-day. There is no large city in the world so untidy as New York, unless it may be Pekin, and we are not sure about Pekin; and yet our people are proud of their city and would most gladly pay to have its condition improved. They do pay, but the money is wasted.

There is no way of insuring the cleanliness of the streets unless we make the business a system or a department, like the police. A department should be created especially to n the streets or let the functions upon some department now in existence. But let there be salaried men, like the attendants in the Central Park or the police, with specified duties and direct responsibilities, and compelled to do their work daily, whether rain or sunshine. We can never have a thorough system for our streets until we no longer depend upon the uncertainties of contractors who have no interest in their work except to make money from day to day and expend as little as possible.

DE CHAMBORD AND HIS PHOTOGRAPH .-Some foolish people in Paris have been selling photographs of the Count de Chambord. An order, in consequence, has been issued by the Minister of the Interior prohibiting all such sales. Surely de Chambord must be a man of might when his photograph so frightens the French government. Is it the Republic or the Empire which dreads the

THE SUFFERING POOR AND CHARITABLE Arp. -Our news columns this morning show how widespread and how severe is the destitution which exists in this city. Yesterday was but a repetition of the many sad days which have preceded. As usual, the numerous soup houses were visited by famishing multitudes. The sad, pale faces revealed genuine poverty, and the onlooker could not but observe that in many cases pride had but reluctantly yielded to the demands of nature. It is gratifying to be able to record that the tide of charity still continues to flow. Contributions this morning are, on the part of many of the societies, largely recognized. On this occasion New York has done well. Let us hope that while the necessity lasts the outflow of liberality will know no check.

THE HOSPITALS OF NEW YORK. - We publish this morning extracts from a report signed by some of the principal citizens of New York, advocating a new hospital system for this city. The suggestions therein contained will, we are sure, command the respect of the community. The facts disclosed will certainly create alarm. Treating all classes of disease and every phase of hospital life, the committee clearly shows that the old Bellevue building is a disgrace to the city which sustains it and to the profession by the labors of which it is enabled to retain any character at all. The question, simply stated, is this: Shall patients be treated in immense caravansaries or in small cottage buildings? Statistics prove that treatment in hospitals, so called, means death in two-thirds of the cases where amputation is a necessity, while in the detached cottage life triumph when he remembers his own efforts as | is generally preserved.

Cheap Harbor Improvements. Texas bids fair to be the State of surpris

We all remember how, a few weeks since, the

President surprised the country by advising ex-Governor Davis to submit to the verdict of the people against him. A few days since we had occasion to review the novel doctrine of Governor Coke-novel, at least, for a Southern State-to "settle what we owe and pay as we go." This was a surprise for Wall street. Now comes Major C. W. Howell, United States Engineer of the Southwestern district, and overturns all our preconceived notions of the cost of harbor improvements by announcing that for half a million of dollars or so he can put twenty feet of water permanently on Galveston bar by a wonderfully cheap construction of submerged jetties and training walls. He acknowledges that his plan of improvement is without precedent in its details of construction, but claims that it has been carefully studied, and adds, "If these proposed structures succeed, and I do not see reason why they should not, many of our Gulf and lower Atlantic seaboard harbors can be improved in the same way and at less expense than by any other method." Neither do we, and we have carefully studied Major Howell's report to the Chief Engineer. General Humphreys, struck with the novel plan proposed, convened in New York a board of United States engineers, composed of Colonels Tower, Wright and Newton, to examine with Major Howell the proposed innovation and to report upon its probable cost and the practicability of securing a permanently increased depth of water in Galveston Bay and the entrance thereto. These experienced officers endorse in the main Major Howell's plan, and state, "It is believed that the requirements of a practical permanency will, under the conditions expressed, be fulfilled."

Galveston has always been a twelve-foot port. It is the distributing point for a vast commerce with nearly all the trans-Mississippi region. New York has been obliged to build large steamers of a peculiar construction and small draught to meet the wants of this growing trade. If for a half million or even a million of dollars it can be made a twenty-foot port, let it be done and at once. Our freight trains for the far West are crowding the lines of transportation from this to the Mississippi, dodging the passenger trains and delaying and endangering both, until the construction of separate freight lines has become almost an imperious necessity. This traffic with the rapidly growing far West must increase, and, if forced into the already thronged lines from New York to the Mississippi, will bring despair to the cheap transportationists, if, indeed, it does not result in the permanent loss of a valuable trade to the merchants of our city and the manufacturers of New England. The bill to carry out the recommendations of Major Howell is before the House Committee on Commerce at Washington, and we hope they will recommend an immediate and liberal appropriation for the work. No greater economy can be exercised than that which shall give our domestic commerce cheap harbor improvements, and such suggestions as these of Major Howell do not come once in a century.

More States for the Union.-There is a curious rumor afloat that the people of the Azores have requested President Grant to annex them, and that the President replied that "the era of popular will had replaced the age of conquest." If the President made that speech it was very pretty; but what will Louisiana think of the rule of popular will? The Azores are not big enough to annex. Before they got further into the Union than the Washington lobby they would be swal-

THE GREAT SNOW STORM .- At the same time that the latest snow storm of the seasonwarned-is upon us, it is reported as still filling up the mountain passes and blocking the railroad in the Sierra Nevadas. Spring seemed to have come in earnest only three days ago, but now we are again in the midst of winter and shall not escape from its embrace for some time.

THE REIGN OF BLOOD .- Our columns this morning furnish sad evidence of the disregard for human life which is becoming such an unpleasant feature of our social life. The cause lies in the moral training of the people, and cannot be cured by repressive laws. This recklessness of human life not only exhibits itself in frequent murders, but in the prevalence of suicide among a class that cannot plead either ignorance or the brutalizing effects of extreme poverty. We fear that the duty of bearing patiently the trials of life and struggling mantully against them is not inculcated with the force and persistence it should be by the teachers of the people or in the home circle, where, after all, the real character of a people must be formed. The subject is a fit one for pulpit oratory.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE WORKING OF THE REVENUE LAWS is vigorously followed up by the Committee of Ways and Means, and, if we may judge from the testimony taken and the expressions of the different members of that committee, a bill will be recommended to Congress to stop abuses and to protect our merchants. As far as the evidence shows up to this time the revenue laws need amending, particularly as regards the arbitrary power of special agents and informers, and the stupendous sums which these agents, informers and the Custom House officials pocket from seizures and fees. The whole system is despotic and full of corruption. Perhaps there is no absolute monarchy in the world where such tyranny is exercised or such corrupting proceedings are witnessed as in this

THE REPUBLICAN FEUD IN CONNECTICUT. -- In many of the States the republican party has been long divided by the feuds of the leaders, as in Pennsylvania, where Cameron and McClure were, for many years, at daggers' points; and in Rhode Island, where the two great commercial and manufacturing houses became noted as the Montagues and Capulets of the State. At a more recent period the selves into the Butler and Beacon Hill faction. And now comes Connecticut, earnestly trying to imitate the example of the others. There is to be a Hawley faction and a Jewell faction, with the Senatorship as the basis of the feud. Just now both sides are protesting of her Indian Empire.

against side issues in the State canvass; but the Senatorship obtrudes itself now and then in shapes that are very disagreeable. There are men and newspapers ready for the fight, and we may have a very lively battle when it comes, with exceedingly hot skirmishes before

### The Stockinged Gold. What becomes of the gold? During the

past twenty years we have sent over nine hundred and ninety million dollars in coin from the port of New York, and a very inconsiderable quantity in comparison has returned. Most of this specie has gone to England, who has also drawn from Australia during the same period about one thousand million dollars. Yet we know that England shows no great surplus of coin. What, then, has become of nearly two billions of gold during a period of twenty years? These twenty years have been important, without parallel, in the world's history. While great wars have been fought, new inventions extended and generally adopted, civilization has been pushing in every direction. Countries which before had only beads and copper wire for a circulating medium have been opened to trade; but, sus picious of greenbacks and Bank of England notes, the natives sell only for the genuine "shiner." To-day, even in such a civilized country as Egypt, all the transactions must be carried on with gold, and so it is in all countries where a general banking system has not come into use. It is plain, then, that the remote lands of Africa, Asia and the East Indies but recently opened up to trade have absorbed a vast quantity of this precious metal. What have they done with it? Take Egypt as an example. Next to the desire to acquire gold is the unconquerable lust to hoard. The Egyptian has a long stocking, and in it he places his gold. The coin that he does not dispose of in this manner is used by the ladies and concubines of his harem for bracelets, anklets, necklaces and bosom ornaments. The consumption is thus enormous. The further one penetrates into the interior the more patent this truth becomes. Sovereigns and twenty franc pieces are chiefly valued by the females for the glittering gewgaws with which they can adorn their dusky persons. Gold is, therefore, a necessity in countries like Egypt. While France, Italy and Austria can live on with an inconvertible paper currency, the ruder peoples of the African, Asian and South American deserts cannot be taught to do business with a green picture representing Washington crossing the Delaware and Secretary Boutwell coming down from his hole in the sky. Thus gold that goes to these countries remains there. But leaving this great coin sponge, how is it with Europe? We find the stocking again, as when M. Thiers called on the French people for five milliards, every concièrge and cocher emptied his stocking and invested in the loan. All over Europe stockings and trunks are still full of gold, which only national appeals, founded on the warnings of a political ruin, can put affoat among the people. When the American system of savings banks becomes a world-wide institution the people can put their stockings and trunks to other uses, and the world will be able to estimate the real quantity of gold we have. Even in America the stocking hoarder has not ceased to exist, and we opine that many millions are safely stowed away by venerable old men and women. Then we should consider that enormous quantities of gold jewelry, plate and works of art are annually fabricated, to say nothing of the loss by wear, which of course is irreclaimable. If all the gold manufactured into the arts since 1853 and still remaining in this form were suddenly melted into coin and set affoat in the world we believe that there would be little need of paper media if the hoarder could be induced to be less of a miser. Whatever may be thought of the stocking principle, however, it is plain that the discovery and deof which the readers of the Herald were fore- velopment of new countries cost the stable and solid commercial world a great deprivation of gold, and the milk in the cocoanut is, "What is the remedy?" Connected with this subject we invite the attention of the reader to the following table of the exports of gold from the United States during the past twenty

Total since January 1, 1873.....\$48,800,483

and in the facts above noted that it would be well for our legislators at Washington to bring home to application in dealing with the financial questions now before them for solution. They certainly point to a period when coin may no longer be available as a circulating medium in the increased commerce of an extended area open to civilization. In preparing the way for the substitution of papercertificates of indebtedness in the place of the material token—the one point to be aimed at to render such a substitution safe is the cultivation of a higher knowledge and appreciation of honesty, both public and private, or, failing that millennial development, more stringent police regulation in monetary affairs.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.—Intelligence received in London at the Indian Office, direct from Lord Northbrook, the Governor General, gives a very bad aspect to the present state of affairs in the famine-visited districts of British India. According to Lord Northbrook the government will be obliged to maintain three million persons for three months. Already the famine has cost the Indian government over seven million dollars. Suffering India speaks loudly, and calls for universal sympathy. England owes much to India, and England is not unwilling to show her gratitude. But all that England can do will not prevent thousands from dying of starvation. For the freaks of nature and the mysterious ways of republicans of Massachusetts divided them- Providence governments are not to be held responsible. Better arrangements, however, might have been made to meet the amergency India will be a heavy burden upon Mr. Disraeli's shoulders. A few more such visitations and England will be glad to be rid

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CANVASS .- The election in New Hampshire takes place next Tuesday; consequently the canvass is now at its most exciting pitch. In that State the result is always doubtful and requires hard work on both sides. Accordingly we find Mr. Senator Wadleigh on the stump trying to carry the State, and thereby showing that his own predictions of defeat meant nothing. In doing this Mr. Wadleigh earnestly tells the people of the "Old Granite State" that Mr. Dawes' great speech on national bankruptcy was cunningly devised by the administration to frighten timid Congressmen into economy, and informs them that at this time "the greatest of all issues in this country is that of secession." We have heard that some of the "Dutch" farmers in Berks county, Pennsylvania, are still voting for General Jackson, and we confess that if it was true it would not be more an anachronism than a canvass in New Hampshire in 1874 against secession. Mr. Wadleigh has been long enough in the Senate to hear of Mr. Dawes' speech, but otherwise it seems he has learned nothing in the last ten years.

### PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

James T. Fields, of Boston, is at the Fifth Avenue Albert Bierstadt, the artist, has apartments at

the Brevoort House.

Postmaster John F. Smyth, of Albany, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, is residing tem

porarily at the Westminster Hotel. Secretary of State Henry C. Keisey, of New Jer

sey, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, formerly Secre tary of the Interior, has arrived at th

Professor Agassiz, son of the late renowned naturalist, is in Jacksonville, Fia., at the Grand National Hotel. State Senators D. H. Cole, F. W. Tobey and G. B

Bradley arrived from Albany last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hillyard Cameron, late member of the Canadian Parliament, arrived from Toronto yesterday at the

St. Nicholas Hotel. Congressmen J. W. Killinger, Horace B. Strait and W. P. Wallace arrived at the St. Nicholas

Hotel yesterday from Washington. Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu leaves New York for Eu-

rope to-day in the Adriatic, to complete his ex plorations in Norway and Sweden.
Caleb Cushing, United States Minister to Spain.

returned to the Astor House yesterday from Wash ington, and will sail for Brest to-day in the steam ship Sr. Laurent. Alexander Johnston, father of the late Governor

William F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, is still living at Kingston, near Grunsburg, Westmoreland county, Pa. He is now in the 100th year of his age. He was comparatively robust until lately, and in his ninety-eighth year used regularly to ride on horseback.

### AMUSEMENTS.

"Il Trovatore" at the Academy of Music Last evening Verdi's favorite opera, "Il Trova-tore," was repeated by the Strakosch company with unequivocal success. The cast include Mme. Nilsson, Miss Cary, Signor Campanini, Signor Del Puente and Signor Scolara. Chorus and orchestra were well balanced and kept in effective relation by the baton of Muzio. Of Mme Nilsson's Leonora it is not necessary to speak in detail. It is sufficient to say that it remains one of the chefs d'œuvre of her repertoire. All her well known triumphs were repeated from "Tacea la Notte" to the finale, and the clarity of her tones, finish of her vocalization and dramatic force elicited enthusiastically warm plaudits.

Miss Cary's Azucena eviaced the determination
which this lady has taken to add lorcible acting to the charms of a full
contratto voice in her impersonations. Her
success last evening was but second to that of the
prima donna. The Manrico of Signor Campanini
exhibited this artist in perhaps his best light. The
sense of latigue in his tones shows that he needs a
little rest, but otherwise he was well worthy of the
applause he received. In the famous "Di quella
pira" he aroused himself to a superb effort. It
brought down the house and gained repeated recalls on the fail of the curtain. His singing of it
was impussioned, true and finished, and the effect
on the andience electric. "Ah che la Morte" was
given with great delicacy and tenderness.
Del Puente's Count is a conscientious and respectable performance. His singing of "Il Balen"
was rewarded with an encore, but without wishing to detract any from the artist's success, we
may suggest that the popularity of the air had a
great deal to do with it. The performance throughout was effective, not marred by a single hitch or
break down, and those who have seen opera in
New York for years past know how much this
leaves us to be grateful for. One would imagine
that the instruments of a well-trained orenestrashould get through "Il Trovatore" almost unaided,
so often have they played it; but a smooth performance is, nevertheless, sufficiently rare to be
heartily welcomed.

Musical and Dramatic Notes. matic force elicited enthusiastically warm plaudits

#### Musical and Dramatic Notes. Sothern is playing in the "Hub."

John Owens and his company are at New Or-Dion Boucicault will open at Booth's on the 16th

Mr. Charles Walcott takes Mr. Tyler's place at the Olympic. Ilma di Murska gives her farewell matinée to-day

at the Lyceum. Gilbert reappears at Wallack's to-night in the "Heir at Law."

Miss Lisette Barnard opens at the Metropolitan The first "Charity" matinée will be given to-day

at the Fith Avenue.
"Leatherstocking" dies to-night—takes leave of the public at Niblo's. English opera, with Kellogg and Van Zandt, will

open on Monday at Boston. Oliver Doud Byron is announced for Monday at

the New Park Theatre, Brooklyn, Theodore Thomas gives his fourth grand matinee concert at Steinway Hall to-day.

Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band will give a concert on Monday night. Aimée will appear in "La Fille de Madame Angot" on Monday evening, at the Lyceum.

The author of "Davy Crockett" died without having witnessed a performance of the play. Miss Rogers has met with much success in Ne-

vada; she has turned all hearts in that icy region. Mile. Sorel made her debut last night at the Lyceum Theatre in the rôle of Marguerite, in

Janauschek gives "Marie Stuart" as a matinee performance. In the evening she appears as Lady

Mrs. Conway, of the Brooklyn Theatre, contemplates a starring tour. Mr. Frank Roche will accompany her.

Fox is about to desert the Grand Opera House.

It is rumored that he will form a new combination

at the Broadway Theatre.

Mme. Lucca repeated her wonderful impersonstion of Zerima in "Fra Diavolo" last evening. The Stadt Theatre was crowded to excess.

A burlesque company, under the management of Mr. H. H. Pratt, starts Monday week through the Eastern circuit. Moses W. Fiske and the "Happy World" are to be the leading attractions. The Broadway Theatre will be opened on the 6th

of April, with the original Humpty Dumpty, Mr. G. , Fox, supported by his brother, C. K. Fox, and a large company. Mr. G. H. Tyler will be the man-The puppet manager, Mr. McDonough, and Mr.

Laren, of the Opera House, Reading, Pa., have had some trouble about the Royal Marionettes. The sheriff interfered and the interesting puppets gave a free performance in court which was very

# NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, March 6, 1874. Assistant Paymaster George E. Raughman is ordered to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. Assistant Paymaster James A. Ring is ordered to the storeship Onward, at Callao, reliev-ing Paymaster D. A. Smith, who is ordered home.